

OF COURSE YOU CAN wait and read about the WAR  
in a history. But Why do it? Get to-day's events today in The Herald.

# The Evening Herald

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ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1914.

WE have a pretty fair war horror right north of us.

THE EVENING HERALD  
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# WHOLE ATLANTIC FLEET ORDERED TO CONCENTRATE AT VERA CRUZ

## ADMIRAL FLETCHER TAKES VERA CRUZ FOUR MARINES KILLED

### NO TIME TO WAIT FOR SENATE

Admiral Mayo's Ships Instructed to Speed Under Full Steam  
Join Small Force Now in Vera Cruz Harbor; Reported at Washington that City Already Is in Hands of Marines; Twenty-One Americans Wounded.

### MEANTIME HISTORYMAKING DEBATE ON SCOPE OF THE WAR RESOLUTION RAGES ALL DAY IN THE SENATE

Senator Lodge Contends for Broad Changes in Original which Will Change It Into Flat Declaration of War Against Mexico, Declaring All Murderers Looked Alike to Him; Majority Leaders Contend for the Original Resolution.

Washington, April 21—Secretary Daniels hurried to the White House just before six o'clock for a conference with the president.

An unconfirmed report was in circulation that Admiral Fletcher had reported the seizure of Vera Cruz with a loss of four marines killed and twenty-four wounded.

The house has recessed until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning so there can be no final action by congress tonight.

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION BY SENATOR WEEKS ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE, SENATOR SHIVELY SAID:

"I DO NOT WANT TO SPEAK WITH POSITIVENESS OF JUST WHAT HAS OCCURRED AT VERA CRUZ, BECAUSE I MIGHT BE MISTAKEN; BUT MY IMPRESSION IS THAT THE CITY OF VERA CRUZ HAS BEEN TAKEN; THAT IT HAS BEEN TAKEN WITHOUT THE FIRING OF A GUN, AND THAT IT IS IN POSSESSION OF OUR FORCES."

WASHINGTON, APRIL 21.—SECRETARY TUMULTY SAID AT 5:25 P. M. THAT THE WHITE HOUSE WAS WITHOUT ANY REPORT OF THE LANDING OF MARINES A VERA CRUZ.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 21.—AT 5:35 P. M. THE SENATE RECESSED UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK, WHEN SENATOR ROOT WILL SPEAK.

BULLETIN: WASHINGTON, APRIL 21.—WHILE THE SENATE WAS STILL IN DEBATE ACTING CHAIRMAN SHIVELY OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE MADE A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT TO AN INQUIRER.

"I STRONGLY SUSPECT VERA CRUZ HAS BEEN TAKEN WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT," SAID HE. HE DECLINED TO AMPLIFY HIS REMARK.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 21.—AT 2:30 O'CLOCK SECRETARY DANIELS SAID HE HAD "NO WORD" OF DEVELOPMENTS IN VERA CRUZ. OFFICIAL CIRCLES WITHOUT COMMENT HEARD A REPORT THAT MARINES HAD LANDED AND TAKEN POSSESSION OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE. IT WAS SAID THAT ADMIRAL FLETCHER WAS TO LAND NO MEN UNTIL THE SHIPMENTS OF MUNITIONS HAD BEEN LANDED.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 21.—SECRETARY DANIELS ANNOUNCED LATE TODAY THAT REAR ADMIRAL MAYO WITH HIS FLAGSHIP CONNECTICUT AND MOST OF THE OTHER VESSELS UNDER HIS COMMAND AT TAMPA HAD STEAMED FOR VERA CRUZ. ALL THE VESSELS OF REAR ADMIRAL BADGER'S FLEET HAD BEEN ORDERED TO GO DIRECTLY TO VERA CRUZ.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 21.—SECRETARY DANIELS LATE TODAY

CHARTERED THE LINER MORRO CASTLE AT NEW YORK AS A TRANSPORT TO CARRY TO MEXICAN WATERS THE REGIMENT OF MARINES ORDERED ASSEMBLED AT PHILADELPHIA.

BLANQUET SAYS ALL MEXICO WILL UNITE TO FIGHT UNITED STATES

Mexico City, April 21—(10:30 a. m.)—The federal capital is quiet today.

General Aureliano Blanquet, the minister of war of Mexico, asked today whether the reserves would be called to the colors, replied: "In due time, if it should become necessary, they will be so called, as will every citizen in Mexico."

O'SHAUGHNESSY ORDERS ALL FOREIGNERS TO GET OUT

Washington, April 21.—Charge O'Shaughnessy, at the direction of the state department, has advised the foreign diplomatic body in Mexico City to have their nationals leave Mexico.

SECRETARY BRYAN CALLS MINISTERS INTO CONFERENCE

Washington, April 21.—Secretary Bryan asked the foreign ambassadors to confer with him at 2:30 p. m. It was generally accepted that he would advise them on the situation in detail.

Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, was the first to confer with Secretary Bryan. He told inquirers he could not discuss his visit and that he was without any information of the German ship carrying munitions of war to Huerta at Vera Cruz.

Ambassador Jusserand, Ambassador Spring-Rice and Ambassador Biansi were Mr. Bryan's next callers. Each emerged refusing to answer any questions.

Secretary Bryan discussed with the ambassadors the status of any Huerta war materials seized at Vera Cruz and the situation as it affects the customs. Mr. Bryan said he had no news from Vera Cruz.

SENATE TAKES UP THE DECLARATION OF WAR

Washington, D. C., April 21.—The house resolution as amended by the foreign relations committee was read before the senate soon after it met at noon.

A new resolution to accept the apology already offered by Huerta as "sufficient reparation" for the Tamayo incident was introduced by Senator Works, Republican.

Secretary Daniels left the cabinet meeting at 12:20 o'clock. He was asked about the orders to Admiral Fletcher.

"It would be very unwise for me to say anything at this time," was his reply.

Senator Lodge opened the debate.

"In a situation of high seriousness such as now confronts congress it is well to remember the responsibility of the Senate," he began. "The power to declare war rests under the constitution with congress.

"When the president lays an international controversy before congress he takes the last step that precedes war," continued Mr. Lodge. "The president might have taken further steps but he has come to the body which alone has the power to declare war. I think he has done well." Senator Williams asked how long it took congress to pass the Spanish war resolution.

Senator La Follette replied that congress took from April 11 to April 19 to pass the resolution in 1898.

Members of the house fled into the senate chamber and crowded the rear of the hall.

The senator added that the first act under the resolution would be the taking of Vera Cruz. "We are engaged at this moment," he declared, lowering his voice emotionally, "not only in dealing with a question involving the gravest responsibilities that can confront the congress, but as often happens, we are participating in a great historic action. The grounds of our action here today will be before the world and will come to the tribunal of history. If we are to intervene in Mexico at any point, I want to lift it up from the level of personal hostility and place it on the broad ground of a great national action taken in the interests and for the protection of American lives in a foreign country and for the purpose also of restoring peace and order if we can."

The consequences of armed intervention are in many respects precisely the same as war. But they present a task less capable of speedy completion, less fertile in speedy glory of victories won and may bring a long period of the exercise of what would be the police power in a foreign country involving vast expenditures, great loss of life perhaps, and months of satisfaction of feeling that we had brought back peace and order and

the committee declared the pending resolution was of "paramount importance."

The attempted parallel between the present proceedings and the proceedings leading up to the declaration of war in Spain is futile, he said. "It is never too late to declare war, it may easily become too late to secure peace. That action was a declaration. This resolution is a good faith effort to preserve peace. He said the president had not asked congress for authority, because he did not wish to pursue a war. Mr. Shively contended the Lodge preamble would have no result but war.

"Expedition here is vital," said Senator Shively emphatically, "because this is an effort to preserve peace."

"Would the seizure of Vera Cruz by force be an act of peace or an act of war?" asked Senator Brandegee.

"It would not be an act of war," said Senator Shively. "It would be an act of reprisal. On many occasions has the United States landed forces and seized property and no war ensued."

Senator Shively insisted the true complaint was of acts, not assaults on private persons or property, but acts that had all the evidence of being meant as insults to the United States government meant to impeach the power and sovereignty.

"It was a plain, deliberate assault on our uniform, on all our navy stands," said Senator Shively, referring to the Tamayo incident.

PARTY LINES BREAK DOWN SAYS SENATOR LODGE

Reviewing the Tamayo incident, Senator Lodge continued: "There is no doubt in my mind that that incident at Tamayo constituted an insult to the American flag and the American uniform. No nation can allow such an insult to pass unnoticed. It is its duty to seek proper atonement and reparation. The form of such atonement is universally recognized. It is a salute to the flag of the offended nation."

But that salute is a governmental action. All party lines disappear in the demand for amends for such an insult and we all stand behind the president's demand for atonement."

The cabinet meeting broke up while the senate debate was on and Secretary Tumulty and some of the cabinet members hurried to the senate chamber to hear the speeches.

"Nothing new in the situation," was the way Postmaster General Burleson put it.

Senator Lodge resented any implication that the Republicans were "lacking in proper regard for the honor of the flag."

NO CHOICE AMONG MURDERERS DECLARES THE SENATOR

"But we must also think of that which the flag covers—the citizens of the United States," he said. "The American citizens have perished on Mexican soil. I cannot, in demanding atonement of the insult at Tamayo, overlook these outrages. I cannot pass these murders or silently withdraw, saying that there is a greater wrong to be atoned, and a wrong which must not be and shall not be repeated."

Mr. Shively referred to the Lodge preamble.

"This preamble would transform this resolution into a declaration of war," he said. "If we are to make a declaration of war—then let us make it. Let us not change in the shelving phariseism of citing facts which justify war and instant war and then adopt these resolutions. Are we in the same breath to declare fully a dozen reasons why war should be declared on Mexico and in concluding the resolution declare our purposes not to do so?" There can be no question what the natural effect of that preamble would be if addressed to any great power of the world. All the recitations of remedies would be idle.

Senator Shively said that senators who were anxious for war may well wait until his resolution is tried as a means for peace."

WILLIAMS WANTS IT STRAIGHT WAR ON VIC. HUERTA

Senator John Sharp Williams, Democrat, then took the floor in support of the committee resolution.

"The time may come," he said, "when a mere punctilio will not be basis for war. But today, if the president had overlooked this insult to the flag, he would have been condemned from every hill and valley in the United States. Therefore, with the world semi-barbaric, semi-savagized, I must support the president. I don't want to ill any Mexican. I don't want any Mexican killing me."

The Lodge substitute, Senator Williams said, was a declaration of war against Mexico and the Mexican people.

"I want," said Senator Williams, "this resolution to be as worded that the world shall know it shall be war on Huerta until either Huerta surrenders that day or until Huerta becomes an American prisoner or Huerta were to die."

"I am not only in favor of sending the flag to demand reparation for insult," he said, "but I am in favor of sending the flag to Mexico to protect American citizens from rapine and plunder and murder. I agree with the senator from Massachusetts that the present resolution is not broad enough."

After Senator Bradley concluded, Senator Works offered his resolution to accept Huerta's expression of regret as full satisfaction. Senator Works pleaded for peace.

"How much better it would have been," he said, "if the president himself had declared that the apology and the discharge of our sailors from arrest was sufficient. I fear we lack the moral courage to say to this poor nation that apology already made is enough."

Senator Works said that he had not offered his resolution to criticize the course of the president. He did not expect his resolution to be passed he said, asserting further that "we are going headlong into the terrible conditions of war."

"No matter what may be the limits in the mind of the president in the matter," said Senator McCumber, Republican, "the result of the resolution no matter how worded, would be war. It will be all the war that a poor, internally torn, pleading and exhausted country can maintain against the most powerful of all nations on earth."

"Does Senator McCumber regard an insult to the American flag on an American boat, representing American sovereignty, as a trivial offense?" demanded Senator Williams.

"It is not trivial," said Senator McCumber, "but I do not place the uniform above a live American and

it would be the hardest thing in the world to get out of there again." he

LIE IS PASSED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY

Andrew Bonar Law Declares Statements of Minister Asquith on Ulster Situation to Be Untrue.

WILD SCENE FOLLOWS AS LEADERS CLASH

Charged Openly that Army Crisis Was Deliberate Plot to Force Uprising in Ulster.

[By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.]

Trinidad, Colo., April 21.—

Three women and a number of children, possibly ten, were smothered to death in the fire that swept the Ludlow tent colony last night, following an all-day battle between the militia and strikers, according to a statement given out at union headquarters at noon. The party had taken refuge in a cave when the militiamen fired the tents. The statement is confirmed at the military camp at Ludlow but the bodies have not been recovered.

The discovery of the bodies will raise the number of victims to twenty or more, a majority of whom were women and children. Early this afternoon the site of the burned colony had not been gone over and it is impossible to form an accurate estimate of the exact number of deaths.

Strikers who escaped from the tents last night reported to union headquarters today that Mrs. R. H. Jolly, the leader of the women strikers at Ludlow, is among those killed. Her three-months old baby was with her yesterday. Mrs. Foster and two children and Mrs. Frank Pedro and two children are also said to have been killed. No confirmation of the identity of the women and children can be given by the state troops.

The scene ended when, amid mingled cries of "take your day for discussion," Mr. Law said that after he had seen what the promised "white paper" contained he would consider what steps it is really worth while to take.

Amid the cheers and angry shouts of their supporters, the two leaders took their places alternately at the table challenging each other.

Up to followed Mr. Law's declaration that the statements made by Premier Asquith and his colleagues had been proven untrue.

The scene ended when, amid mingled cries of "take your day for discussion," Mr. Law said that after he had seen what the promised "white paper" contained he would consider what steps it is really worth while to take.

John Lawson is said by the militia officers to be in charge of the strikers at Ludlow. They declare he has been seen several times during the day in front of the strikers' trenches.

SIX IDENTIFIED DEAD VICTIMS OF THE BATTLE

Hundreds of armed strikers who yesterday battled fourteen hours with state troops in the Ludlow district had disappeared this morning and quiet prevailed in and about the strikers' tent colony. The one hundred militiamen who opposed the strikers this morning were in possession of the Colorado & Southern tracks from the bridge to a point north and west of the burned colony. Reinforcements from Lampe and Walsenburg early this morning swelled the numbers of soldiers on the ground to 160.

The list of identified dead was swelled to six this morning and it seems certain that at least as many more fell in yesterday's fighting. The dead.

A. MARTIN, private, Company A, First regiment, Denver.

LOUIS TIKAS, leader of the Greek strikers, Ludlow colony.

EDWARD FYLER, secretary of the Ludlow local union.

CHARLES COSTA, Aguilar union leader.

FRANK SNYDER, aged 12.

PREMO LARSIE.

An unconfirmed rumor is that two small children were smothered to death in the blaze that razed the colony at 9 o'clock last night and the bodies of other strikers are said to be still lying on yesterday's field of battle.

Daylight revealed a scene of desolation in and about Ludlow. Only one tent remains standing out of two hundred or more which for six months have been the homes of several hundred strikers and their families. Husbands were separated from wives and mothers lost their children last night in the mad rush for safety that followed the firing of the tents.

Frightened women and children this morning were massed about the Ludlow station, while militiamen patrolled the railroad tracks and the vicinity about the town and colony. Searching parties are going over the ground of yesterday's battle looking for the bodies of victims. No trace of large bodies of armed strikers who last night were reported to be rushing to the aid of the Ludlow strikers were seen this morning. They are believed to be in the hills to the east and north of Ludlow, but the groups are believed to be so broken that no concentrated attack will be made.

In yesterday's battle Major Ham-

TWENTY DEAD IN STRIKE ZONE

Ten Women and Children Are Burned to Death in Flames Which Swept Ludlow Tent Colony Last Night.

SIX IDENTIFIED DEAD FOUND ON BATTLEFIELD

Ammunition Being Rushed to Scene from Trinidad in Expectation of Immediate Resumption of Hostilities.

[By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.]